(FOR USE OF LIBERALS ONLY.)

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LAURIER, THE LIBERAL PARTY AND PROSPERITY, 1900

CANVASSER'S BOOK AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR AGENTS (SCRUTINEERS).

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF.....

MUNICIPALITY OF.....

POLLING SUB-DIVISION No.....

MR.....

CANVASSING COMMITTEEMAN

ALEXANDER SMITH,
Secretary Ontario Liberal Association,
34 Victoria Street. TORONTO, ONT.

THE ORGANIZATION OF A POLLING SUBDIVISION.

The basis of organization in an election campaign is the polling sub-division. If each committee in all the polling sub-divisions in the constituency is well managed, if the work is conducted in a business and systematic way, then the results are sure to be most satisfactory for the candidate in whose interest the committee is working. The experience of those who have had to do with work of this kind is that it is absolutely essential to obtain the services of some active, energetic and intelligent man who will take charge of the polling sub-division under the direction of the committee at headquarters, (or the organizer of the work, if the management is in the hands of one man as is often the case).

The formation of the committee : A member of the party who is active in the polling subdivision should get together not only the active workers, but everyone else who can be induced to take a cordial part in the work. Experience shows that in an ordinary polling subdivision, if ten good men can be got together, they can do good work. This is almost an invariable rule. There is no man without influence. The best way to get the committee together in country places, is for the chairman of the polling sub-division, or some other active worker, to drive over the division, calling on all the party men, and making a special request for them to attend at some convenient place at a stated time. Another method is to send by post notice to each, calling them to meet at a certain time and place. Having got the committee together, the chairman and other officers should be appointed. The chairman should be a man who can give the most time and takes the greatest interest in the work in that division, and whose standing is such that his intimate connection with the organization will inspire others to take hold of the work.

If a notice by post is sent something similar to the following form can be used :—

My Dear Sir,—

You are specially and cordially invited to attend a meeting at.....
on.....day the.....day of....., at 7.30 p.m.

It is very important that you should be present, for matters in connection with the next general election will be taken up. Kindly enlist the services of as many of our friends as possible in the work, and do not fail to attend the meeting above announced.

Yours very truly,

.....

To.....

.... P.O.

WHO MAY VOTE

(N.B.—These provisions are applicable to the Province of Ontario only.)

Generally speaking, all male persons 21 years of age, and British subjects by birth or naturalization, and belonging to the constituency and whose names are on the voters' list, are entitled to vote in a Dominion election. By a judgment of the Court of Appeal a voter may be temporarily absent without becoming disqualified, unless he has left his residence intending Never to Return.

He cannot vote in more than one Riding and he cannot vote more than once in the Riding no matter how many times he may be assessed.

He need not own property or be a tenant or occupant.

Lumbermen, mariners, fishermen and students are also entitled to vote though absent almost continuously.

Members of the South African Canadian Contingent and Strathcona Horse, or soldiers performing military service within Canada, are not debarred from voting simply because of absence whether they are on the list or not.

The Conservatives in many places keep on names of persons, on Parts I and III of the list, long after such persons have left and gone forever. They keep them on as farmers' sons, joint owners, joint tenants, etc., etc., and vote them. They also vote resident aliens and persons under age in the same way. These names should not have been allowed upon the list, and it shows a lack of care on the part of Liberals. They cannot legally be placed on the parts of the lists indicated, and they should and can be kept off the lists. LET ALL LIBERALS BE ON THE ALERT AND AT THE POLLING BOOTH SWEAR ALL SUCH WHOSE NAMES MAY HAVE BEEN SLIPPED UPON THE LISTS.

In the South Perth Provincial election trial in 1898, it was contended by the petitioners that certain persons who had voted were aliens, others were non-residents, and some were not twenty-one years of age, and that these votes should be disallowed on a scrutiny. The presiding judges held that there could be no scrutiny of these votes, and that these persons having voted, no evidence of their disqualification could be admitted. As a consequence, the votes of persons whose names should not have been put on or allowed to remain on the list were counted for the Conservative candidate. The result of this decision is that where a person's name is on the list and he votes whether he has been sworn or not, there is no remedy. The vote is counted. **If such persons take the oath they are, however, liable to criminal prosecution for perjury, and should be warned before going to the polls of the consequence of taking the oath.**

INDIANS.

"Enfranchised Indians" may vote or be put on the List without property qualification (but there are not more than four "enfranchised Indians" in the Province).

Unenfranchised Indians, not residing among Indians or on an Indian Reserve where there is an assessment roll, if assessed for $200 in towns and $100 in villages and townships if entered on the List and having the other qualifications, may vote whether they participate in the annuities or not.

Where there is no assessment roll unenfranchised Indians may vote, if they do not reside among Indians or on an Indian reserve and do not participate in the Indian annuities and if they have the property qualification as above mentioned and the other qualifications necessary in case of a manhood franchise voter.

OFFICE HOLDERS ENTITLED TO VOTE.

N. B.—Under the Dominion Franchise Act, 1898, notwithstanding anything contrary in the Provincial Act, the following persons shall be entitled to vote at an election for the Dominion House of Commons:

(*a*) The holder of any office *or*

(*b*) Any person employed in any capacity in the public service of Canada or of the Province *or*

(*c*) Any person belonging to or engaged in any profession, calling, employment or occupation *or*

(*d*) Any one belonging to any other class of persons who although possessed of the qualifications generally required by the provincial law, are by such law declared to be disqualified by reason of their belonging to such class.

If their name has been omitted from the voters' list they may vote on taking the oath on election day in the polling station to that effect.

(By these provisions all Postmasters, Custom Officials, Inland Revenue Officers and the like are not debarred from voting because they hold office.)

CANNOT VOTE.

The following are disqualified from voting at election for the Dominion House of Commons:—

(*a*) Any person who at the time of making the assessment, Voters' List, or of voting is a prisoner in a goal or prison undergoing punishment for a criminal offence.

(*b*) Any person who at any of the times mentioned is an inmate receiving charitable support in a Municipal Poor House or House of Industry, or in a charitable institution receiving aid from the Province.

(*c*) The Returning Officer, Judges, Election Clerk or paid agents of any of the candidates or any person disfranchised within the past eight years for corrupt practices by Dominion law.

(*d*) All persons who have been convicted under the provisions of the Dominion Act of bribing or of having been bribed &c., within the past eight years.

GET COPIES OF LISTS PROPERLY CORRECTED.

Candidates in the last election (Dominion) are entitled to 20 copies of the voters list to be had from the Queen's printer, Ottawa.

The lists used in any municipality must have in a Dominion election contest been certified to 60 days before nomination day. If the year's lists in which the election is being held has not been so certified to then the list of the previous year is used. In an election there may be lists of this year used for some municipalities and in other municipalities last years lists may be used.

After the chairman has made the committee familiar with the above regarding who may or may not vote, he should see to it that the names in the sub-division have been pasted or copied herein from the Voters' List, being careful to see that the names which have been added on revision by the judge are on and printed, for such names might through carelessness, be left off the printed lists, and must be obtained from the clerk of the municipality. The names struck off on both sides at the revision, and any other corrections, should also be marked so that all those who are on the list as printed or should be on except for some omission may vote.

The names added by the judge should of course be printed on the list obtained from the Queen's printer, Ottawa, but as everyone who has taken an interest in municipal lists knows that frequently the municipal lists as printed do not contain the corrections and additions made by the judge, this word of caution is given as a reminder. Be sure your list is right and that it embodies all the corrections made up to the last touch of revision for all who are then marked to be entitled to be on the lists are voters.

Compare the printed list obtained from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, with the list for your municipality as finally revised with the Judge's corrections, and which is in the possession of the Clerk of the Municipality. If omissions are discovered the Returning Officer should be written to, advising him of the error and requesting that the list be corrected, and corrected copies furnished forthwith. In addition to this copies of the list should be compared with the originals as kept by the Clerk of the Peace, and any omissions should be rectified by the returning officer.

Section 22 of the Dominion Election Act gives the Returning Officer power to get the correct list of names from the Municipal Clerk or Clerk of the Peace in addition to the lists supplied from Ottawa, and he can have the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery have the list corrected in accordance with the copy of the list sent to Ottawa to be printed and have the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery send a certificate for each name so inserted to the Returning Officer. Remember this, for unless the D. R. O. has the names on the list the men cannot vote. The name must be on the D. R. O.'s list or there will be no vote. Be sure the Returning Officer gets the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make the corrections and have him also write to the Secretary of State, Ottawa, urging that the corrections be made.

GET TO WORK.

Some one in the constituency should be appointed as Central Secretary, or Manager, and held responsible for the work of organization.

He should have for himself a book with the lists for the whole Riding entered alphabetically, for example : The first pages should have all the names beginning with "A" and when pasting these in the municipality and Polling Division should be marked on each part and so on with each "chunk" of "A's," the same with the "B's," etc. When a voter calls and gives his name, no matter what part of the riding he is from, the secretary can in a moment turn up the alphabetical list and inform the man the municipality and polling division where he votes, and after the polling booths are fixed he can tell these.

The chairman and secretary in each Polling Sub-division should each have a copy (pasted in a book) of the voters' list for such Polling Sub-division and extra copies should also be to hand for the committeemen. The statement of the boundaries of the district, and the post-offices should be also pasted in the book.

Copies of the Voters' List having been given to the workers, the names should be carefully gone over, and an endeavor made to classify the voters under these heads :

(*a*) THOSE CERTAIN TO VOTE FOR OUR CANDIDATE (none should be so marked without good reason ; there is no more fatal error committed than ASSUMING without KNOWING that an elector is favorable).

(*b*) Those whom it is useless to canvass and may be put down AGAINST US. (Here again it is well that doubtful voters should be seen before being put down as against us.)

(*c*) THE DOUBTFUL.

(*d*) THE ABSENTEES.

(*e*) Those classed "Doubtful" should be assigned to one or more of the friends who have most influence over them, and these men should make it their business at once to call and see the doubtful electors. It is often the doubtful elector who in close ridings settles the fate of the elections.

The names of absentee voters should be sent to the Secretary or Manager for the Riding, and care should be taken to note if such are friendly or not. Their new places of residence should be carefully given, and other information which may be necessary to locate them.

The Secretary or Manager should see to it that Committees settle down to their work, that the canvassers are zealously performing the duties they have undertaken, are making a business of seeing the electors whom they have undertaken to see, and are in every way promoting the success of the candidate.

(*a*) The Committee should, however, meet from time to time, again scrutinize the list, receive reports from the canvassers, note the result and ascertain how the work goes on. The returns (furnished for that purpose), should be filled up and sent to the Secretary or Manager, thus from time to time BRINGING DOWN THE RESULT OF THE CANVASS TO THE EVENING OF THE DAY OF NOMINATION.

BUT MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL, PROVISION MUST NOW BE MADE FOR BRINGING THE VOTERS TO THE POLLS ON THE POLLING DAY.

(*a*) A little careful consideration now by the Committee will prevent much confusion, loss of time and unnecessary driving on Polling Day, and may determine the election in our favor.

(*b*) There are many ways in which the arrangements for bringing the voters out may be made, and these are but suggestions. Ascertain who can bring out their teams, and let the man who takes out his team bring with him all the electors who live on the road he has to travel in coming to the poll.

(c) Try and so arrange it that every man will be brought to the polls by one of those having a team as he himself comes to the poll, so that it will not be necessary to drive back again, perhaps over the same road that he has already travelled, in order to bring a voter who might just as well have been brought out at first.

(d) Every elector who has not a team or is unable to take it out should be assigned to the care of some one who has, in order to make certain that his vote will be polled.

(e) And a list of those to be brought by a particular person should be made out and handed to him.

(f) Let the weather be fair or stormy, every vote should be polled.

The non-resident voter should, if not already seen to, be, without more loss of time, looked after.

The work of getting out the voters should be specially assigned to the committeemen, each to be given a card with the names of the voters he is expected to look after and see that they get to the polls.

This division of work should be done at a meeting a few days before polling, so that each committeeman could call on his list of voters at least three days before polling, so as to know where to get them on election day.

HOW TO REPORT.

The committee should report to the secretary for the riding somewhat according to the following headings, blank forms will be supplied for this purpose.

Polling Sub-Division .....
Municipality .....
Electoral District .....
Chairman and Secretary of Committee .....
Number attending Committee .....
Number of Names on List .....
Number not Qualified to Vote, Deadmen and Repeaters .....
Number of Positive Liberals .....
Number of Positive Conservatives .....
Number of Doubtfuls .....
Number of Rigs Required .....
Number of Rigs Volunteered .....
Names of Inside Agents .....
Names of Outside Scrutineers .....
Names of those Not Qualified to Vote, giving addresses as given on Voters' List .....
Names of Doubtful Voters, giving Name, Occupation and Address .....
Names of Electors to be Personally Canvassed by the Candidate, giving Occupation and Addresses .....

Signed .....Chairman.....Secretary.

Form of Oath in Ordinary Cases to be Administered at an Election to a Voter by Virtue of Manhood Suffrage.

(1) You swear [1] That you are the person named, or intended to be named, by the name of in the list of voters now shown to you in the poll book.

(2) That you are a British subject by birth or naturalization.

(3) That you have resided within this Province for nine months before the [2] day of , being the day fixed by statute or by by-law authorized by statute for beginning to make the assessment roll in which you were entitled to be entered as a person qualified to vote.

(4) That you were at the date aforesaid in good faith a resident of and domiciled in the municipality in the list of which you were entered; that you have resided in this electoral district continuously from the said date [3], and that you are now actually residing or domiciled therein.

or

[(3) That you have resided within this Province for twelve months before the [2] day of , being the day up to which complaint could be made to the County Judge under *The Ontario Voters' Lists Act* to insert the name of any person in the list.

(4) That you were at the time aforesaid in good faith a resident of and domiciled in the municipality in the list in which you were entered; that you have resided in this electoral district continuously from the said date [3], and that you are now actually residing and domiciled therein.]

(5) That you are entitled to vote at this election and in this municipality.

(6) That you are of the full age of 21 years.

(7) That you have not voted before at this election, either at this or any other polling place.

(8) That you have not received anything, nor has anything been promised you, either directly or indirectly, either to induce you to vote at this election, or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of team, or any other service connected therewith.[4]

(9) And that you have not directly or indirectly paid or promised anything to any person, either to induce him to vote or to refrain from voting at this election.

So help you God.

NOTE.— [1] If the voter is a person who may by law affirm in civil cases then for "swear" substitute "solemnly affirm."

[2] The date to be inserted is at the choice of the elector, to be either the date fixed by law for the assessor to begin to make the assessment roll, or the last day for making a complaint to the County Judge under section 17 of *The Ontario Voters' List Act*.

[3] In case the voter has been temporarily absent for any of the purposes allowed by law, insert the words following "except occasionally or temporarily, in the prosecution of your occupation as (*mentioning as the case may be, a lumberman or mariner, or fisherman, or in attendance as a student in an institution of learning in the Dominion of Canada, naming the institution*).

[4] See Dominion Elections Act, sec. 113.

Shortly after the Provincial elections in 1898 a number of men who had been away in Manitoba, the Western States and elsewhere to assist in harvest, &c., &c., and had come back to Ontario, voted. For taking the oath and voting some of them were taken before a magistrate on the ground of perjury, but they were all dismissed, the magistrate holding that to be a resident of any place a man did not need to be "stalled up there all the time." The highest Court in Ontario has also given a decision on this point, **for by the unanimous decision of the five Judges of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, delivered on January 24th, 1899, in re "Voters' List of the Township of Seymour," a very liberal construction has been placed upon the continuous residence required by the Act. Their Lordships held that "the question was whether the section of the Act requiring continuous residence was to be strictly construed, or whether it meant nothing more than a residence which the party had not left for good. . . . . We are of the opinion that the word continuous does not mean that the party must continue there from day to day. If he leaves for a temporary purpose, simply, with the intention of returning, that does not deprive him of the franchise. It is a continuous residence until a new residence has been taken up."**

Please bear in mind this meaning of "continuous resident" and it will save much trouble and will result in many who are properly entitled to vote going to the polls and without fear or favor taking the oath and marking their ballots.

Section 65 of the Dominion Elections Act reads as follows: "An elector, if required by the deputy returning officer, the poll clerk, one of the candidates, or an agent of a candidate, or by any elector present shall, before receiving his ballot paper, take such oath of qualification as by the law of the province he may in the like case at a provincial election be required to take, such changes having been made in the form of oath as are necessary to make it applicable to the election being held, and shall also, if so required, take the oath in the form U."

Oath U is as follows:—

You swear (*or* solemnly affirm)—

(1) That you have not been disfranchised under the provisions of the *Act to disfranchise voters who have taken bribes*, or for corrupt practices under the Dominion Elections Act.

(2) That you have not voted before at this election, either at this or at any other polling place;

(3) That you have not received anything, that you do not expect anything, nor has anything been promised you, directly or indirectly, to induce you to vote at this election, either for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of team, or for any other service connected therewith;

(4) That you have not, directly or indirectly, paid or promised anything to any person either to induce him to vote or to refrain from voting at this election.

(5) That you are not otherwise disqualified from voting at this election. So help you God.

Directions for the Guidance of Electors in Voting.

The voter is to vote only for one candidate, unless two members are to be returned for the electoral district, in which case he may vote for one or for two candidates as he thinks fit.

The voter will go into one of the compartments, and, with **a black lead pencil** there provided, place a cross or crosses within the white space containing the name of the candidate or of each of the candidates for whom he votes, thus **X**.

The voter shall then fold the ballot paper so that the initials and stamp on the back and the number on the counterfoil can be seen without opening it; he shall then return the ballot paper so folded to the deputy returning officer, who shall, in full view of those present, including the elector, remove the counterfoil, destroy the same, and place the ballot paper in the ballot box. The voter shall then forthwith quit the polling station.

If a voter inadvertently spoils a ballot paper so that he cannot conveniently use it as he desires he may return it to the deputy returning officer, who shall give him another.

If a voter votes for more candidates than he is entitled to vote for, or places any mark on the ballot paper, by which he can afterwards be identified, his vote will be void and will not be counted.

If the voter fraudulently takes a ballot paper out of the polling station or fraudulently delivers to the deputy returning officer to be put into the ballot box any other paper than the ballot paper given him by the deputy returning officer, he will be subject to be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and not less than six months, with or without hard labour, in default of payment.

In the following form of Ballot Paper, given for illustration, the Candidates are John R. Smith, Wm. R. Brown, Joseph O'Neil and Frank Hamon, and the voter has marked his ballot paper in favor of Joseph O'Neil.

[redacted]

JOHN R. SMITH,
1 of the City of Ottawa,
Merchant.

[redacted]

WM. R. BROWN.
2 of the City of Ottawa,
Lawyer.

[redacted]

JOSEPH O'NEIL,
3 of the City of Ottawa,
Gentleman. X

[redacted]

FRANK HAMON,
4 of the City of Ottawa,
Artist.

[redacted]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AGENTS.

Agents (Scrutineers) to act in Polling Stations on election day should be carefully chosen beforehand and thoroughly understand their work. They should have authority from the candidate to act but if it should so happen that this has unfortunately been overlooked any elector may undertake to act on taking the oath of secrecy. A copy of a form of certificate follows herewith also the forms necessary to enable a man to act and vote where he acts though his place of voting is elsewhere in the riding.

FORMS.

Appointment of Agent.

I, one of the candidates at the election for the House of Commons for the electoral district of do under the authority of "The Dominion Elections Act," hereby name and appoint as my agent for polling station number of the said electoral district.

As witness my hand this day of 190...

Candidate.

Request for Certificate.

190...

Returning Officer for the Electoral District of , Esq.,

Please grant me a certificate to enable me to vote at Polling Station No. as agent of one of the Candidates as per appointment herewith exhibited to you, and deliver Signed Certificate to the bearer hereof.

Yours, etc.,

A voter in Polling District No.
Electoral District of

Certificate to Entitle Agent to Vote.

I, the undersigned returning officer for the Electoral District of do hereby certify that is an elector entitled to vote at polling station number of said Electoral District, and that he has been appointed agent for one of the candidates at the election for the House of Commons for the said electoral district for polling station number of said district, and is entitled to vote at said last numbered polling station.

As witness my hand this day of

Returning Officer.

WHO CAN VOTE.

As to who can vote see first pages of this book and especially remember that property qualification of any kind is not now required. All voters are Manhood Franchise voters. There is no such thing now as a man being allowed to vote in more than one riding. He votes where he resides no matter though he may own property in many ridings.

The fact that a man's name is on the voters list does not entitle him to vote. You will find that through not fulfilling the qualifications of residence alone

previous to the making up of the list, that many unfriendly persons on the list have no right to be on. Kindly read the oath now so that you will become familiar with it and have such unfriendly persons sworn.

The Ontario Franchise Act specially mentions certain Dominion office holders as not entitled to vote, but the Dominion Franchise and Election Acts provide that these men if otherwise qualified may vote. There is a form of oath for them to take if need be. (See sec. 64, Dominion Election Act.)

All soldiers despatched from Canada for military service, or performing military service within Canada, whether as an officer, a non-commissioned officer, or a private, or in any other capacity, or while serving Her Majesty in any military capacity, or acting as a war correspondent in connection with any war in which a Canadian contingent is serving, are not debarred from voting by reason of absence or by reason of name not being on the voters list. There is also a short form of oath (Section 69, Election Act) which applies to these voters.

While the Dominion Franchise Act adopts the Provincial Franchise, **The Dominion Parliament did not adopt the Provincial Election Acts. The Dominion has its own election Act, and there is no such thing as a "tendered" ballot in a Dominion election. On this point it is well to remember the following subsections from section 64 of the Dominion Election Act:**—If the elector's name is found on the list of voters for the polling division of the polling station, he shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, be entitled to vote. If, in any polling division where by or under the provincial law no list of voters is required or provided, he is qualified, he shall be entitled to vote.

OBJECTIONS TO VOTERS.

The chief grounds for objections may thus be summarized:

(*a*) That the person presenting himself is not the person named, but is *personating some elector*. If the agent is not satisfied of the indentity of the person tendering himself as a voter (and one at least of the agents should be well acquainted with all the electors of the Polling Sub-division, he should require that he be sworn.

(*b*) That he is not of age.

(*c*) That he is not a British subject.

(*d*) That the Voter has been engaged or performed services in connection with the election for which he has been paid or expects to be paid or rewarded.

(*e*) That he is suspected to have been bribed for this election, or has bribed someone else for this election.

(*f*) That his travelling expenses have been paid or promised.

(*g*) That his team has been hired.

(*h*) That he has already voted in this or in another Polling Division.

(*i*) If he asks to vote as an agent and two agents of the same Candidate have been admitted to the Polling Station he must be rejected. Insist on this and do not allow such a vote to be cast even though a certificate be presented.

(*j*) That he does not fill all the requirements as to the length of residence.

(*k*) That he is not now a resident of the Electoral District (Riding).

The general oath for voters is published in the preceding pages as well as the form of ballot and the instructions as to the marking of the ballot. Besides the short forms of oath to be taken in certain cases as given in the Dominion Elections Act, the oaths regarding qualifications of voters are those in the Ontario Law. The Deputy Returning Officer will have copies of these and you can refer to them as below:—

Oaths having reference to the following subjects will be found in the Ontario Election Act:

Manhood Suffrage, ordinary cases	Form 16
Manhood Suffrage in cities and towns where Registration Act applies	" 17
Where no Assessment Roll	" 18
Inability to read	" 23
Unenfranchised Indian where an Assessment Roll	" 19
" " " " "	" 20

AGENTS READ CAREFULLY.

1. Before Polling day get your written authority to act for your candidate and take this certificate with you to the Polling Station. See to it that the secretary or manager or organizer for the Riding enters in his book where you are to be located.

2. If you have a vote in the Riding, but not at the place where you are to act as agent, get a certificate from the Returning Officer stating where you have a right to vote. Without this certificate you cannot vote where you are to act.

3. You can take the oath of secrecy before the Deputy Returning Officer where you are to act. You may take the oath before the Returning Officer or Justice of the Peace. (See Form 9, Election Act, Sec. 58.)

4. Be sure you are well posted on what you are to do with reference to each voter before you get to the Polling Station.

5. Your colleague should also be well posted as to all the conditions.

6. Be prepared to be at the Polling Station at 8:30 in the morning, or earlier, and remain there until the votes are counted. The counting does not begin until after five o'clock, at which hour the Poll closes.

7. Provide yourself with slips or cards, so as to keep posted just how the vote stands from hour to hour and know how many of our friends have yet to vote.

8. Only two agents of a candidate are allowed to act and be careful to remember this so that certificates may not be presented by several. It is a trick to give certificates of agency to persons whose right to vote elsewhere is doubtful. Please bear this in mind.

9. Look out sharply to prevent voters being personated and make a note of anything wrong, which you may see, and report it to headquarters.

10. See that each friendly voter is properly instructed and knows how to mark and fold his ballot.

11. Do not allow a friendly voter to have his ballot kept from him on account of the misspelling of his name, or the wrong christian name, or the wrong designation, or a mistake in the number of his lot, or other description, for so long as he can swear he is the person designated on the list, he can vote.

12. Be sure the nature of the oath is explained to any friendly voter, so that he will not refuse to be sworn and so lose his vote.

13. The outside scrutineers should keep "tab" of the names of those who have voted and also make a memo. of the actions of mysterous looking men who may be loitering about.

14. If an opposition voter, who may be marked to vote elsewhere, presents himself—certificate or no certificate—swear him and advise the agents at the other Polling Station and thus prevent men from voting twice.

15. If a friendly voter has been personated, he can vote on taking the oath. (See Election Act, Sec. 74.)

16. If a friendly voter is blind, or illiterate, &c., you can, along with the D.R.O., assist him to mark his ballot.

17. If a friendly voter spoils his ballot see that he gets a new one (Sec. 73 of the Act) and that the spoiled one is marked cancelled.

18. If voter cannot understand English have an interpreter sworn in to explain. (Section 75 of Act.)

19. Do not treat. Give no money. Hire no vehicles. Exercise no undue influence. Allow no liquor about the Polling Station.

20. Prevent personation, substitution and repeating.

21. Remember that if a voter once refuses to take the oath he cannot again be admitted to vote, so see to it that the oath is explained and that friendly voters are not "bamboozled" until they quit and do not vote.

22. Once a voter gets a ballot he has a right to use it, whether he has been sworn or not. (See Section 72 of Election Act.) When a friendly voter therefore gets a ballot, he should at once mark it and have it deposited into the box. He cannot be sworn after he gets the ballot paper. Remember this, every ballot is counted no matter by whom cast.

23. Section 80 of Election Act reads as follows :—Immediately after the close of the poll, the deputy returning officer shall first place all the spoiled ballots in an envelope and seal it up, and shall then count the number of voters whose names appear on the poll book as having voted, and make an entry thereof on the line immediately below the name of the voter who voted last, thus :—"*The number of voters who voted at this election in this polling division is ..... (stating the number),*" and he shall sign his name thereto; then, in the presence of and in full view of the poll clerk and the candidates or their agents—and if the candidates and their agents or any of them are absent, then in the presence of such, if any, of them as are present, and of at least three electors,—he shall open the ballot box and proceed to count the number of votes given for each candidate, giving full opportunity to those present to examine each ballot. In counting the votes he shall reject all ballot papers which have not been supplied by the deputy returning officer, all those by which votes have been given for more candidates than are to be elected, and all those upon which there is any writing or mark by which the voter could be identified, other than the numbering by the deputy returning officer in the cases hereinbefore provided for.

24. Only two agents for each candidate are entitled to be present. If possible, arrange to have all objected ballots laid aside before you argue for their rejection or validity, so that you may see how the ballots will affect the count. Examine carefully *back and front* each ballot marked for an opposition candidate. If it is not marked exactly as required by law, or if it has any improper mark, get the Deputy Returning Officer to reject it, and to mark it rejected. If he refuses to do so, object to it, and get him to make a note of your objection, and to mark the ballot as required by section 81 of the Election Act—(that is, he must number each objection, and put a corresponding number on the ballot objected to.) You should also make a note of your objection, and of the number which it bears, on the Deputy Returning Officer's list of objections. In like manner make a note of all objections made by opposition agents to any ballot for your candidate. You will, of course, do your utmost to prevent any ballot for your candidate being rejected. Object to any ballot for an opposition candidate which has not on it the Deputy Returning Officer's initials. (See section 81 sub-sec. 2 of Act.)

25. The following modes of marking ballots are valid, and you need not object to any so marked :

(1) With a proper cross WITH A BLACK LEAD PENCIL on any part within the white space containing the name of the candidate. (See section 51 Dominion Election Act.)

(2) An irregular or awkward mark in the nature of a cross, so long as it does not lose the form of a cross. If the lines cross at any point it is good.

(3) With an ill-formed cross, or with small lines at the end of cross, or with a line across the centre of one of the lines of the cross, or with a curved line like the blades of an anchor. (North Victoria Case, Hodgins, p. 671.)

(4) An irregular mark in the figure of a cross, so long as it does not lose the form of a cross. (Monck Case, Hodgins, p. 725.)

(5) A cross with a line before it. (Monck Case.)

(6) A cross rightly placed with two additional crosses, one across the other candidate's name, and the other to the left. (Monck Case.)

(7) A double cross or two crosses. (Monck Case.)

(8) Ballot paper inadvertently torn. (Monck Case.)

(9) Inadvertent marks in addition to the cross. (Monck Case.)

26. BALLOTS MARKED AS FOLLOWS ARE BAD :—

1. A single stroke instead of a cross. (Monck Case; North Victoria Case.)

2. Two single strokes not crossing. (Monck Case.)

3. Ballots with the candidate's name written thereon in addition to the cross. (North Victoria Case.)

4. Ballots marked with a number of lines. (North Victoria Case.)

5. Ballots with a cross for each candidate. (North Victoria Case.)

6. All those upon which there is any writing or mark by which the voter can be identified.

27. Make a copy of all ballots rejected and all marks on them, and of all objected to by yourself or the opposite agents.

28. As soon as your work at the Polling Station is done, but not before, go at once to the Central Committee Rooms and report.

29. Get a statement of the result of the poll as below :—

Statement of the Poll, after Counting the Ballots.

Polling Division No.....

Electoral District of.....

Number of Ballot Papers received from the Returning Officer.....	———	.....
Number of Ballot Papers cast for.....	.....	———
" " "	.....	———
" " "	.....	———
" " "	.....	———
" " "	.....	———
" " "	.....	———
" " spoiled	.....	———
" " rejected	.....	———
" " not used and returned.....	.....	———
Totals.....	.....	.....
	———	———

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

Dated at.....

.....19....

.....

Deputy Returning Officer.

.....

Agent.

.....

Agent.

NAME.	ADDRESS.

DRESS.	OCCUPATION.	Liberal.	Conservative	Doubtful.	REMARKS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.

...DDRESS.	OCCUPATION.	Liberal.	Conservative	Doubtful.	REMARKS.
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NAME.	ADDRESS.

DRESS.

OCCUPATION.	Liberal.	Conservative	Doubtful.	REMARKS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.

ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.	Liberal.	Conservative	Doubtful.	REMARKS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.

DRESS.

OCCUPATION.	Liberal.	Conservative	Doubtful.	REMARKS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.

RESS.

OCCUPATION.	Liberal.	Conservative	Doubtful.	REMARKS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.

DDRESS.

OCCUPATION.	Liberal.	Conservative	Doubtful.	REMARKS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	OCC

ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.	Liberal.	Conservative	Doubtful.	REMARKS.